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Set Items Description

S1 23322 S (PROTECT? OR ENCRYPT? OR CRYPTO? OR CRYPTANALY? OR CIPHER? OR CYPHER? OR ENCIPHER? OR SCRAMBL? OR DECRYPT? OR DECIPHER? OR UNENCRYPT? OR UNSCRAMBL? OR KEY? ?)(3N)(TIME? ? OR TIMING OR TIMESTAMP? ? OR CLOCK??? OR INTERVAL? ?)

S2 1016 S S1(5N)(GROUP? ? OR COLLECTION? ? OR MULTIPLE? ? OR MANIFOLD OR NUMEROUS OR MULTIPL? OR MULTITUDE OR SEVERAL OR MANY OR PLURAL? OR VARIET? OR RANGE? ? OR ASSORT???? OR DIVERSE)

S3 4 S S2(5N)(LEVEL? ? OR BRANCH? ? OR SEGMENT? ?)

S4 0 S S3(3N)(REQUEST? OR TRIGGER? OR INSTRUCTION? ? OR DIRECTIVE? ? OR COMMAND? ? OR OPERATION? ? OR FUNCTION? ? OR ALGORITHM)

S5 559214 S (LOWER OR UPPER OR FIRST)(2N)(LIMIT? ? OR LIMITATION? ? OR LEVEL? ? OR BOUND? OR CONSTRAIN? OR CAP OR CAPS OR CUTOFF? ? OR CUT(OFF? ? OR THRESHOLD? ?)

S6 4 S S2(5N)(LEVEL? ? OR BRANCH? ? OR SEGMENT? ?)

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Subject summary

? t /5,k/all

6/5,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 60) [Links](#)

ANTE: Abstracts in New Tech & Engineer

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0000637876 IP Accession No: 2008280236

Data processor with a privileged state firewall and method therefore

Moughanni, Claude; Moyer, William C; Aslam, Taimur

, USA

Publisher Url: <http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netaht ml/PTO/search-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=60 03133.PN.&OS=pn/6003133& RS=PN/6003133>

Document Type: Patent

Record Type: Abstract

Language: English

File Segment: ANTE: Abstracts in New Technologies and Engineering

Abstract:

A data processor (20) includes a firewall circuit (50) that monitors privilege level changes or transitions between privilege modes, such as from user mode and user space into supervisory or privileged mode and operating system space. The firewall circuit starts a timer (54) whenever a central processing unit (22) enters supervisor mode. If the timer (54) determines the passage of a predetermined time while the central processing unit remains continuously in supervisory mode without re-entering user mode, a predefined security policy is invoked. For example, the security policy may require at this point that the data processor (20) is to be reset. Different timer (54) time-out values and different security policies can be set for different types of privilege level changes. In one embodiment, a default time-out value provides protection for multiple types of privilege level changes.

Descriptors: Timing devices; Microprocessors; Firewalls; Security; Circuits; Central processing units; Supervisors; Monitors; Operating systems

Abstract:

...can be set for different types of privilege level changes. In one embodiment, a default time-out value provides protection for multiple types of privilege level changes.

6/5,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 8) [Links](#)

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11162619 E.I. No: EIP06311004345

Title: Hierarchical time management mechanism for HLA-based distributed virtual environment

Author: Zhang, Yan; Zhou, Zhong; Wu, Wei

Corporate Source: School of Computer Science and Engineering Beihang University, Beijing 100083, China

Source: Journal of Computational Information Systems v 2 n 1 March 2006. p 7-15

Publication Year: 2006

ISSN: 1553-9105

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)

Journal Announcement: 0608W2

Abstract: Time management is a key group of services in HLA (High Level Architecture). It has prevailed in distributed simulation and distributed virtual environment. This is different from the traditional centralized mechanisms. A hierarchical time management is presented in this paper. The lower level named FederateGroupLayer is made up of several FederateGroups. Each FederateGroup is comprised of several federates and deploys an upper time manager among them. In this way, the mechanism processes the time advancement hierarchically in two levels. Experimental results show that it can enhance the performance of time management for HLA-based system with more federates. 29 Refs.

Descriptors: *Virtual reality; Computer simulation; Hierarchical systems; Performance; Information technology; Synchronization; Information management

Identifiers: Distributed virtual environment; High level architecture (HLA); Time management; Federategrouplayer; Distributed simulation; Mechanism processes ; Performance analysis

Classification Codes:

723.5 (Computer Applications); 731.1 (Control Systems); 912.2 (Management); 903.2 (Information Dissemination)

723 (Computer Software, Data Handling & Applications); 731 (Automatic Control Principles & Applications); 912 (Industrial Engineering & Management); 903 (Information Science)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 73 (CONTROL ENGINEERING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT); 90 (ENGINEERING, GENERAL)

Abstract: Time management is a key group of services in HLA (High Level Architecture). It has prevailed in distributed simulation and distributed virtual environment. This is different from...

Descriptors:

6/5,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 6) [Links](#)

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2009571 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A324 264/1

Computational Theory of Executive Cognitive Processes and Human Multiple-Task Performance. Part 1. Basic Mechanisms

(Interim rept. 1 Jan 92-1 Dec 96)

Meyer, D. E. ; Kieras, D. E.

Michigan Univ., Ann Arbor. Div. of Research Development and Administration.

Corporate Source Codes: 002797005; 420725

Report Number: DRDA-TR-95-ONR-EPIC-6

1 Dec 96 125p

Language: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9718

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NTIS Prices: PC A07/MF A02

Country of Publication: United States

Contract Number: N00014-92-J-1173

This report outlines a comprehensive theoretical framework for understanding and predicting the performance of concurrent perceptual motor and cognitive tasks. The framework involves an Executive Process Interactive Control (EPIC) architecture, which has component modules that process information at perceptual, cognitive, and motor levels. On the basis of EPIC, computational models that use a production system formalism can be constructed to simulate multiple task performance under a variety of conditions. With modest numbers of parameters, good fits between empirical and simulated reaction times support several key conclusions: (1) at a cognitive level, people can apply distinct sets of production rules simultaneously for executing the procedures of multiple tasks; (2) there is no immutable central response selection or decision bottleneck; (3) people's capacity to process information and take action at peripheral perceptual motor levels is limited; (4) to cope with such limits and to satisfy task priorities, flexible scheduling strategies are used; and (5) these strategies are mediated by executive cognitive processes that coordinate concurrent tasks adaptively. The initial success of EPIC and models based on it suggest that they may help characterize multiple task performance across many domains, including ones that have substantial practical relevance.

Descriptors: *Performance(Human); *Psychomotor function; *Reaction(Psychology); Computerized simulation; Software engineering; Attitudes(Psychology); Cognition; Memory(Psychology); Reaction time; Mental ability; Perception(Psychology); Cues(Stimuli); Conditioned response

Identifiers: NTISDODXA

Section Headings: 92B (Behavior and Society--Psychology); 95F (Biomedical Technology and Human Factors Engineering--Bionics and Artificial Intelligence)

...variety of conditions. With modest numbers of parameters, good fits between empirical and simulated reaction times support several key conclusions: (1) at a cognitive level, people can apply distinct sets of production rules simultaneously for executing the procedures of multiple...

Descriptors:

6/5,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 34) [Links](#)

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16831405 Genuine Article#: 193ZH Number of References: 61

Global gene expression profiling of ischemic preconditioning in the rat retina

Author: Kamphuis W (REPRINT) ; Dijk F; van Soest S; Bergen AAB

Corporate Source: NIN KNAW, Dept Ophthalmogenet, Meibergdreef 47/NL-1105 BA Amsterdam//Netherlands/ (REPRINT); NIN KNAW, Dept Ophthalmogenet, NL-1105 BA Amsterdam//Netherlands/; NIN KNAW, Dept Cellular Qual Control, NL-1105 BA Amsterdam//Netherlands/

Journal: MOLECULAR VISION, 2007, V 13, N110-12 (JUN 28), P 1020-1030

ISSN: 1090-0535 Publication date: 20070628

Publisher: MOLECULAR VISION, C/O JEFF BOATRIGHT, LAB B, 5500 EMORY EYE CENTER, 1327 CLIFTON RD, N E, ATLANTA, GA 30322 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: Netherlands

Journal Subject Category: BIOCHEMISTRY & MOLECULAR BIOLOGY; OPHTHALMOLOGY

Abstract: PURPOSE: To obtain and analyze the gene expression changes after ischemic preconditioning (IPC) in the rat retina.

METHODS: Ischemic damage to the inner retina can be prevented by a short, non-deleterious, ischemic insult of 5 min applied 24 h preceding a full ischemic insult of 60 min; a phenomenon termed tolerance or IPC. The time course of changes in gene expression after induction of IPC was assessed by 22K oligonucleotide microarrays, followed by real-time quantitative polymerase chain reaction (qPCR) validation. Functional pathways of interest were identified by Gene Ontology-term analysis.

RESULTS: Histology confirmed that IPC induction by 5 min of retinal ischemia results in a complete protection against the neurodegenerative effects of a 60 min ischemic period applied 24 or 48 h later. The microarray analysis revealed differential expression of 104 known genes at one or more time points between 1 h and 7 days after IPC. The group of altered genes contained a significant overrepresentation of genes involved in aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase activity (Iars, Lars, Cars, Yars, Gars, Tars), amino acid transport (Slc3a2, Slc6a6, Slc7a1, Slc38a2), regulation of transcription (including Egr1, Egr4, Nr4a1, Nr4a3, c-fos), and cell death (including Anxa1, Trib3). qPCR assays on cDNA of individual animals confirmed the microarray results.

CONCLUSIONS: Endogenous neuroprotection, provoked by ischemic preconditioning is associated with changes in transcript levels of several functionally-related groups of genes. During the time window of effective protection, transcript levels of genes encoding for aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases and for amino acid transport are reduced. These changes suggest that a reduction of translational activity may play a significant role in preconditioning-mediated neuroprotection.

Identifiers-- KeyWord Plus(R): GLUTAMATE-RECEPTOR SUBUNIT; GANGLION-CELL DEATH; REPERFUSION INJURY; SPINAL-CORD; CEREBRAL-ISCHEMIA; TRANSCRIPT LEVELS; GENOMIC RESPONSE; ADULT-MOUSE; IN-VIVO; TOLERANCE

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 WHITLOCK NA, 2005, V46, P1092, INVEST OPHTH VIS SCI

Abstract: ...microarray results.

CONCLUSIONS: Endogenous neuroprotection, provoked by ischemic preconditioning is associated with changes in transcript levels of several functionally-related groups of genes. During the time window of effective protection, transcript levels of genes encoding for aminoacyl-tRNA synthetases and for amino acid transport are reduced. These...
Identifiers--

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